

A SHORT 227 d 35

INTRODUCTION TO GRAMMAR;

For the Use of the
LOWER FORMS,
IN THE
King's School at *Westminster*.



L O N D O N :

Printed for B. BARKER at the *College-Arms* in *College-Street*, near the King's School at *Westminster*.
MDCCLIX.

INTRODUCTION

GENERAL

LOWER FORMS

THE

Handwritten numbers: 41, 11, 6, 599.



FORMS

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A SHORT
INTRODUCTION
TO
GRAMMAR.



AN Art is the Way of doing a thing
surely, readily, and gracefully.

Grammar is the Art of speaking.
There are four Parts of Gram-
mar; Letters, Syllables, Words, Sentences.

A Letter is the first Principle that a Word
is made of.

A Syllable is the distinct Part of a Word.

A Word is the Sign of a Thought, and Part
of a Sentence or Speech.

A Sentence is Words put together as they
ought to be.

LETTERS.

There are four and twenty Letters, both
great and small.

Aa, Bb, Cc, Dd, Ee, Ff, Gg, Hh, Ii,
Kk, Ll, Mm, Nn, Oo, Pp, Qq, Rr, Ss,
Tt, Uu, Ww, Xx, Yy, Zz.

Nineteen only are *Latin*; for h is a Note of Breathing hard; k is out of Fashion; w is not used in *Latin*; y and z are borrowed from *Greek*.

Five are Vowels, a, e, i, o, u; which sound alone, to which is added y.

The rest are Consonants, which cannot be pronounced alone; some not at all, and are called Mutes, b, c, d, f, g, p, q, t; some make an obscure Sound, and are called Semivowels, whereof l, m, n, r, are Liquids; x, z, double Consonants; s is a meer Semivowel.

I and u, before another Vowel in the same Syllable, become Consonants, j, v.

U between g, q, s, and a Vowel, is pronounced like w.

C before e, æ, œ, i; also t before i and another Vowel, is pronounced like s.

G before e, and i, is pronounced in *Latin*, as in these Words, Gender, Giant.

A Diphthong is a mixt Sound made of two Vowels, ai, au, æ, œ, ei, eu.

Great Letters are used only in the beginning of Proper Names, Emphatick Words, Sentences and Verses.

S Y L L A B L E S.

A Syllable is made of a Vowel or a Diphthong alone; or of one or more Consonants joined with either of them.

A Syllable

A Syllable ends in a Vowel; unless two Consonants follow it, whereof the former is a Liquid, a double Consonant, or the same as the latter. The last Syllable ends as it happens.

A compounded Word is divided into the same Parts it is made of.

A Syllable is most commonly short.

A Diphthong or contracted Vowel, is long by Nature.

A Vowel before two Consonants, or a double one, is long by Position.

Other Syllables, if long, are so by Use.

W O R D S.

A Word is made of one or more Syllables.

There are Eight Sorts of Words, called Parts of Speech :

Article, Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Participle; Adverb, Preposition, Conjunction.

The five first are declined; that is, change some of their Letters, chiefly in the End, as Occasion requires : such Change is called a Case.

The three last are not declined.

The Article, Noun, Pronoun and Participle, are declined with Number, Case and Gender.

The Verb is declined with Mood and Tense, Number and Person.

There are two Numbers : the Singular, one; the Plural, more than one.

There are six Cases, known in *English* by their Place or Sign : The Nominative is placed *before* the Verb; the Accusative *after* the Verb; the

Genitive follows the Sign *of*; the Dative *to*; the Vocative *O*; the Ablative *by* or *with*.

There are four Genders: the Masculine, *He*; the Feminine, *She*; the Neuter, *It*; the Common, both *He* and *She*.

There are four Moods: the Indicative sheweth; the Imperative bids; the Potential implies a Possibility; the Infinitive is without Number and Person.

There are five Tenses: the Present, *am* or *do*; the Preter-imperfect, *was* or *did*; the Preter-perfect, *have*; the Preter-pluperfect, *had*; the Future, *shall* or *will*.

There are three Persons; Sing. the first, *I*; the second, *Thou*; the third, *He*, *She*, *It*; Plur. *We*, *Ye*, *They*.

A R T I C L E.

There are two Articles: 1. Demonstrative, *Hic*, *hec*, *hoc*, this; 2. Relative, *Qui*, *quæ*, *quod*, which.

The Articles are declined thus.

Singulariter.			Pluraliter.				
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.		
N. <i>Hic</i> ,	<i>hec</i> ,	<i>hoc</i> ,	this.	N. <i>Hi</i> ,	<i>hæ</i> ,	<i>hec</i> ,	these.
G. <i>Hujus</i> ,	of this.		G. <i>Horum</i> ,	<i>harum</i> ,	<i>horum</i> ,	of these.	
D. <i>Huic</i> ,	to this.		D. <i>His</i> ,	to these.			
Ac. <i>Hunc</i> ,	<i>hanc</i> ,	<i>hoc</i> ,	this.	Ac. <i>Hos</i> ,	<i>has</i> ,	<i>hec</i> ,	these.
V. Caret.			V. Caret.				
Ab. <i>Hoc</i> ,	<i>hec</i> ,	<i>hœc</i> ,	by	Ab. <i>His</i> ,	by or with		
(or with this.			(these.				

Singu-

Singulariter.	Pluraliter.
N. <i>Qui, quæ, quod.</i>	N. <i>Qui, quæ, quæ.</i>
G. <i>Cujus.</i>	G. <i>Quorum, quarum, quorum.</i>
D. <i>Cui.</i>	D. <i>Quibus vel quæis.</i>
Ac. <i>Quem, quam, quod.</i>	Ac. <i>Quos, quas, quæ.</i>
V. <i>Caret.</i>	V. <i>Caret.</i>
Ab. <i>Quo, qua, quo, vel quâ.</i>	Ab. <i>Quibus vel quæis.</i>

N O U N.

A Noun is the Name of a Thing.

There are two Nouns; a Noun Substantive, and a Noun Adjective.

A Substantive can signify alone, and is known by the Sign *a*, or *the*; as, *a* Boy, *the* Boy, *puer*.

An Adjective cannot signify alone, as, *good*; but must be joined to the Substantive: as, *a good* Boy, *bonus puer*.

S U B S T A N T I V E.

The Gender of a Noun Substantive is known two Ways, by Signification or Termination.

A Noun, signifying a Male, is of the Masculine Gender; as, *hic pater*, this Father.

A Noun, signifying a Female, is of the Feminine Gender; as, *hæc mater*, this Mother.

A Noun, signifying both Male and Female, is of the common Gender; as, *hic & hæc parens*, this Parent, Father or Mother.

The Gender of a Noun, that signifies neither Male nor Female, is known by the Termination, that is, the Ending of the Nominative Case, and the Declension.

There are five Declensions, known by the Ending of the Genitive Case.

The first Declension makes the Genitive end in *-æ*, the second in *-i*, the third in *-is*, the fourth in *-ûs*, the fifth in *-ei*.

A Noun of the first Declension, ending in *-a*, is of the Feminine Gender; as, *hæc via*.

A Noun of the second Declension, ending in *-us*, or in *-r*, is of the Masculine Gender; in *-um*, of the Neuter; as, *hic calamus, hic liber, hoc atramentum*.

In the third Declension there are four Masculine Endings: *-er*, *-or*, *-os*, *-o*; as, *hic venter, honor, mos, sermo*:

Nine Feminine Endings; *-as*, *-is*, *-aus*, *-es*, *x*; *-s* after a Consonant; *-do*, *-go*, above two Syllables; *-io* made of a Verb; as, *hæc pietas, navis, laus, nubes, pax, mens, arundo, imago, lectio*:

Also nine Neuter Endings; *-en*, *-ar*, *-ur*, *-t*, *-c*, *-us*, *-e*, *-l*, *-ma*; as, *hoc carmen, calcar, guttur, caput, hæc, corpus, mare, animal, poëma*.

In the fourth Declension, *-us* is Masculine, *-u* is Neuter; as, *hic casus, hoc cornu*.

In the fifth Declension, *-es* is Feminine; as, *hæc res*.

The five Declensions.

	1. S.	2. S.	3. S.	4. S.	5. S.
N.	<i>Via</i>	<i>Puer</i>	<i>Honor</i>	<i>Casus</i>	<i>Res</i>
G.	<i>vi-æ</i>	<i>puer-i</i>	<i>honor-is</i>	<i>cas-ûs</i>	<i>r-ei</i>
D.	<i>vi-æ</i>	<i>puer-o</i>	<i>honor-i</i>	<i>cas-ui</i>	<i>r-ei</i>
Ac.	<i>vi-am</i>	<i>puer-um</i>	<i>honor-em</i>	<i>cas-um</i>	<i>r-em</i>
V.	<i>via</i>	<i>puer</i>	<i>honor</i>	<i>casus</i>	<i>res</i>
Ab.	<i>vi-â</i>	<i>puer-o</i>	<i>honor-e</i>	<i>cas-u</i>	<i>r-e</i>
	Pl.	Pl.	Pl.	Pl.	Pl.
N.	<i>vi-æ</i>	<i>puer-i</i>	<i>honor-es</i>	<i>casus</i>	<i>r-es</i>
G.	<i>vi-arum</i>	<i>puer-orum</i>	<i>honor-um</i>	<i>cas-uum</i>	<i>r-erum</i>
D.	<i>vi-is</i>	<i>puer-is</i>	<i>honor-ibus</i>	<i>cas-ibus</i>	<i>r-ebus</i>
Ac.	<i>vi-as</i>	<i>puer-os</i>	<i>honor-es</i>	<i>cas-us</i>	<i>r-es</i>
V.	<i>vi-æ</i>	<i>puer-i</i>	<i>honor-es</i>	<i>cas-us</i>	<i>r-es</i>
Ab.	<i>vi-is</i>	<i>puer-is</i>	<i>honor-ibus</i>	<i>cas-ibus</i>	<i>r-ebus</i>

The Vocative is the same as the Nominative; but *-us* of the second Declension is made *-e*; as, *Dominus, Domine*.

The Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative of Neuters are the same, and in the Plural end in *-a*; as, N. Ac. V. *Regnum, regna; caput, capita; cornu, cornua*.

Nouns ending in *-es* or in *-is*, not encreasing in the Genitive Case, or in *-s* after a Consonant, make the Genitive Plural in *-ium*; as, *nubes, nubis, nubium; navis, navis, navium; mens, mentis, mentium*.

Neuters in *-e, -al, -ar*, make the Ablative Singular in *-i*, the Nominative Plural in *-ia*, the Genitive in *-ium*; as, *Rete, reti, retia, retium*;

*retium ; animal, animalis, animalia, animalium ;
calcar, calcari, calcaria, calcarium.*

A D J E C T I V E.

Adjectives have three Declensions ; the first of three Endings ; as, *bonus, bona, bonum* ; the second of two Endings ; as, *tristis, triste* ; the third of one Ending ; as, *felix*.

Adjectives of three Endings are declined like Substantives of the first and second Declension ; as for Example.

Sing.	Plur.
2 1 2	2 1 2
N. <i>Bonus, bona, bonum.</i>	N. <i>Boni, bonæ, bona.</i>
G. <i>Boni, bonæ, boni.</i>	G. <i>Bonorum, bonarum, bonorum.</i>
D. <i>Bono, bonæ, bono.</i>	D. <i>Bonis.</i>
Ac. <i>Bonum, bonam, bonum.</i>	Ac. <i>Bonos, bonas, bona.</i>
V. <i>Bone, bona, bonum.</i>	V. <i>Boni, bonæ, bona.</i>
Ab. <i>Bono, bonâ, bono.</i>	Ab. <i>Bonis.</i>

Other Adjectives are declined like Substantives of the third Declension.

Adjectives of two Endings make the Ablative singular in *-i* only ; as, Abl. *hoc hac hâc tristî.*

Adjectives of one Ending make the Ablative in *-e* or *-i* ; as, Abl. *hoc hac hâc felice vel felici.*

Both make the Neuter Plural in *-ia*, the G. in *-ium* ; as, *tristia, tristium ; felicia, felicium.*

Sing.	Plur.
N. <i>Hic hæc tristis, hoc triste.</i>	N. <i>Hi hæc tristes, hæc tristia.</i>
G. <i>Hujus tristis.</i>	G. <i>Horum, harum, horum tristium.</i>
D. <i>Huic tristi.</i>	D. <i>His tristibus.</i>
Ac. <i>Hunc hanc tristem, hoc triste.</i>	Ac. <i>Hos has tristes, hæc tristia.</i>
V. <i>O tristis, O triste.</i>	V. <i>O tristes, O tristia.</i>
Ab. <i>Hoc hac hoc tristi.</i>	Ab. <i>His tristibus.</i>

N. <i>Hic hæc hoc felix.</i>	N. <i>Hi hæc felices, hæc felicia.</i>
G. <i>Hujus felix.</i>	G. <i>Horum, harum, horum felicium.</i>
D. <i>Huic felici.</i>	D. <i>His felicibus.</i>
Ac. <i>Hunc hanc felicem, hoc felix.</i>	Ac. <i>Hos has felices, hæc felicia.</i>
V. <i>O felix.</i>	V. <i>O felices, O felicia.</i>
Ab. <i>Hoc hac hoc felice vel felici.</i>	Ab. <i>His felicibus.</i>

These Adjectives of three Endings make the G. in *-ius*, the D. in *-i*; *Unus, solus, totus; ullus, nullus, alter, uter, neuter*; and *alius*, which makes the Neuter *aliud*, G. *alius*, D. *alii*. All but the three first want the Vocative.

Quis and its Compounds are declined like *qui*; but *aliquis, ecquis, nequis, siquis*, make the Feminine Singular, and Neuter Plural, *-qua*.

Quidam

Quidam, in the Ac. singular and G. plural, turns *m* before *d* into *n*; as, Ac. *quendam*, *quandam*, *quoddam*, G. *quorundam*, *quarundam*, *quorundam*.

Duo, *duæ*, *duo*, and *ambo*, *ambæ*, *ambo*, make the D. and Ab. in *-obus*, *-abus*, *-obus*.

Pl. N. *Tres*, *tria*; G. *trium*, D. *tribus*, Ac. *tres*, *tria*, V. *tres tria*, Ab. *tribus*.

Other Numerals to *centum* are not declined.

Adjectives are also compared.

There are three Degrees of Comparison; the Positive, Comparative and Superlative.

The Positive is the Adjective uncomparied.

The Comparative and Superlative are made of the Positive, by adding *-er*, *-est* in *English*; as, *hard*, *harder*, *hardest*.

In *Latin* they are made by adding *-or*, and *-issimus*, to the first Case ending in *i*, as, *durus*, *duri-or*, *duri-ssimus*; *tristis*, *tristi-or*, *tristi-ssimus*; *felix*, *felici-or*, *felici-ssimus*.

Adjectives in *-er*, take *-rimus* in the Superlative; as, *asper*, *asperior*, *asperrimus*.

Facilis, *humilis*, *similis*, turn *-ilis* into *-illimus*; as, *facilis*, *facilior*, *facillimus*.

Adjectives in *-us*, after a Vowel, are compared by *magis* and *maximè*; as, *pius*, *magis pius*, *maximè pius*.

Some Adjectives are compared otherwise; *bonus*, *melior*, *optimus*; *malus*, *pejor*, *peissimus*; *parvus*, *minor*, *minimus*; *magnus*, *major*, *maximus*.

The Comparative is declined like *honor* and *corpus*; as, *melior, melius*; but makes the Ablative in *-e* or *-i*, as, *meliore, meliori*.

P R O N O U N.

A Pronoun is a Word that implies a Person or Thing aforementioned.

There are fourteen Pronouns; whereof three are Substantives Primitive, *Ego, Tu, Suū*, declined thus:

	N.	G.	D.	Ac.	V.	Ab.
S.	<i>Ego</i>	<i>mei</i>		<i>mibi</i>	<i>me</i>	<i>caret me</i>
Pl.	<i>Nos</i>	<i>nostrūm vel nostrī</i>	<i>nobis</i>	<i>nos</i>	<i>caret</i>	<i>nobis</i>
S.	<i>Tu</i>	<i>tui</i>		<i>tibi</i>	<i>te tu</i>	<i>te</i>
Pl.	<i>Vos</i>	<i>vestrūm vel vestrī</i>	<i>vobis</i>	<i>vos</i>	<i>vos</i>	<i>vobis</i>
S.P.	<i>Caret</i>	<i>suū</i>		<i>sibi</i>	<i>se</i>	<i>caret se</i>

Eleven are Adjectives; whereof four are Primitives, *Ipse, ille, iste, is*, declined like *unus*; but make the Neuter in *-d*, except *ipse*.

	N.	G.	D.	Ac.	V.	Ab.
S.	<i>Is</i>			<i>eum</i>		<i>eo</i>
	<i>ea</i>	<i>ejus</i>	<i>ei</i>	<i>eam</i>	<i>caret</i>	<i>ea</i>
	<i>id</i>			<i>id</i>		<i>eo</i>
P.	<i>ii</i>	<i>eorum</i>		<i>eos</i>		
	<i>ea</i>	<i>earum</i>	<i>eis vel iis</i>	<i>eas</i>	<i>caret</i>	<i>eis vel iis</i>
	<i>ea</i>	<i>eorum</i>		<i>ea</i>		

Idem,

Idem, eadem, idem, the Compound of *is*, turns *m* before *d* into *n*, like *quidam*; as, Ac. *eundem, eandem, idem*, G. *eorundem, earundem, eorundem*.

Seven are Derivatives; whereof five are Possessives, *Meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester*, declined like *bonus*; but *meus* makes *mi* for *mee* in the Vocative.

Two are Nationals, *nostras, vestras*; declined like *felix*.

All want the Vocative, but *tu, meus, noster, nostras*.

Sui and *suius* are called Reciprocal, implying a Noun in the same Sentence.

V E R B.

A Verb is a Word that signifies to *be* or *do*.

There are two Verbs; a Verb Substantive, and a Verb Adjective.

A Verb Substantive ends in *-m*; as, *sum* I am.

A Verb Adjective ends in *-o*, or in *-r*.

A Verb in *-o* is twofold; first Active, that requires an Accusative after it; as, *lego librum*, I read a Book; secondly Neuter, that does not require an Accusative after it; as, *curro*, I run.

A Verb in *-r* likewise is twofold; First Passive, that is made of the Active; as, *legor*, I am read; Secondly Deponent, that is not made of the Active, and signifies to *do*; as, *loquor*, I do speak.

A Verb is declined three Ways;

First,

First, through the principal Tenses, Present and Perfect; Secondly, through all the Moods and Tenses; Thirdly, through the Numbers and Persons.

The declining of a Verb is called Conjugation.

The Conjugation of the Verb *Sum*, to be.

The Principal Tenses.

I am, thou art; I have been; to be.

The Moods and Tenses.

	Indic.	Imper.	Potent.	Infin.	Participle.
Present	<i>I am,</i>	<i>be thou,</i>	<i>I may be,</i>	<i>to be,</i>	<i>being.</i>
Impf.	<i>I was,</i>		<i>I might be.</i>		
1 Fut.	<i>I shall or will</i>	} <i>be.</i>			
Perf.	<i>I have been,</i>		<i>I might have been,</i>	<i>to have been.</i>	
Plupf.	<i>I had been,</i>		<i>I had been possibly.</i>		
2 Fut.			<i>I shall have been,</i>	<i>to be hereaf- ter, about to be.</i>	

The Numbers and Persons.

Pres. Indic. S. *I am, thou art, he is.* Pl. *We are, ye are, they are.*
Imper. S. *be thou, let him be.* Pl. *be ye, let them be.*

The Principal Tenses.

Sum, es; fui; esse.

The Moods and Tenses.

	Indic.	Imp.	Pot.	Infin.	Partic.
Pr.	<i>Sum,</i>	<i>es,</i>	<i>sim,</i>	<i>esse.</i>	
Impf.	<i>eram,</i>		<i>essem,</i>		
1 Fut.	<i>ero,</i>				
Perf.	<i>fui,</i>		<i>fuerim,</i>	<i>fuisse.</i>	
Plupf.	<i>fueram,</i>		<i>fuissem,</i>		
2 Fut.			<i>fuero,</i>	<i>fore,</i>	<i>futurus.</i>

The

The Numbers and Persons.

Pr. Indic. S. *Sum, es, est.* Pl. *Sumus, estis, sunt.*Imper. S. *es esto, esto.* Pl. *este estote, sunt.*

The other Tenses end in *-m, -i, -o*, and are declined thus :

S. *-m, -s, -t*; Pl. *-mus, -tis, -nt.**-i, -isti, -it*; *-imus, -istis, -erunt vel -ere.**-o, -is, -it*; *-imus, -itis, -unt* in the first Future; *-int* in the second.The Conjugation of the Verb in *-o*.1st. Uncontracted; as, *Lego*.2d. Contracted; as, *Amo, Moneo, Audio*.

The Principal Tenses.

Present.	Perf.	Inf.	
<i>Leg-o, -is</i> ;	<i>legi</i> ;	<i>leg-ere.</i>	To Read.
<i>Am-o, -as</i> ;	<i>am-avi</i> ;	<i>am-are.</i>	To Love.
<i>Mon-eo, -es</i> ;	<i>mon-ui</i> ;	<i>mon-ere.</i>	To Advise.
<i>Aud-io, -is</i> ;	<i>aud-ivi</i> ;	<i>aud-ire.</i>	To Hear.

The Moods and Tenses.

	Indic.	Imp.	Pot.	Inf.
Pref.	<i>Leg-o,</i>	<i>leg-e,</i>	<i>leg-am,</i>	<i>leg-ere.</i>
	<i>Am-o,</i>	<i>am-a,</i>	<i>am-em,</i>	<i>am-are.</i>
	<i>Mon-eo,</i>	<i>mon-e,</i>	<i>mon-eam,</i>	<i>mon-ere.</i>
	<i>Aud-io,</i>	<i>aud-i,</i>	<i>aud-iam,</i>	<i>aud-ire.</i>

Impf.

Impf.

{ *Leg-ebam, leg-ërem.*
Am-abam, am-arem.
Mon-ebam, mon-ërem.
Aud-iebam, aud-irem.

1 Fut.

{ *Leg-am.*
Am-abo.
Mon-ebo.
Aud-iam.

Perf.

{ *Leg-i, leg-erim, leg-isse.*
Amar-i, amar-erim, amar-isse.
Monu-i, monu-erim, monu-isse.
Audiu-i, audiu-erim, audiu-isse.

Pl. pf.

{ *Leg-eram, leg-issem.*
Amar-eram, amar-issem.
Monu-eram, monu-issem.
Audiu-eram, audiu-issem.

2 Fut.

{ *Leg-ero.*
Amar-ero.
Monu-ero.
Audiu-ero.

The Numbers and Persons;

Pref. Indic.

Sing.	Plur.
<i>Leg-o, leg-is, leg-it.</i>	<i>leg-imus, leg-itis, leg-unt.</i>
<i>Am-o, am-as, am-at.</i>	<i>am-amus, am-atis, am-ant.</i>
<i>Mon-eo, mon-es, mon-et.</i>	<i>mon-emus, mon-etis, mon-ent.</i>
<i>Aud-io, aud-is, aud-it.</i>	<i>aud-imus, aud-itis, aud-iunt.</i>

Imper.

Sing.	Plur.
<i>Leg-e, leg-ito; leg-ito.</i>	<i>leg-ite, leg-itote; leg-unto.</i>
<i>Am-a, am-ato; am-ato.</i>	<i>am-ate, am-atote; am-anto.</i>
<i>Mon-e, mon-eto; mon-eto.</i>	<i>mon-ete, mon-etote; mon-ento.</i>
<i>Aud-i, aud-ito; aud-ito.</i>	<i>aud-ite, aud-itote; aud-iunto.</i>

The rest change *-m, -i, -o*, as afore; but *-am* in the 1 Fut. is made, *-es, -et; -emus, -etis, -ent.*

The Conjugation of the Verb in *-or*.

The Verb Passive is made of the Active, by adding *-r* to *-o*; as, *lego, legor*: *-re* to the Imperative; as, *lege, legere*.

Or by turning *-m* into *-r*; as, *legam, legar*: *-e* of the Infinitive into *-i*; as, *amare, amari*; and casting away *-er* short; as, *legere, legi*.

The Perfect, the Preterpluperfect, and second Future are made by adding the Participle Perfect Passive to the Verb *Sum*.

The Persons are made by turning *-is* short into *-eris* or *-ere*; elsewhere only *-s* into *-ris* or *-re*; *-t* into *-tur*; *-mus* into *-mur*; *-tis* into *-mini*; *-te -tote* into *-mini -minor*; as *Legis, legeris vel legere; legas, legaris vel legare; legit, legitur; legimus, legimur; legitis, legimini; legite, legitote; legimini, legiminor.*

The Principal Tenses.

Pref.	Perf.	Inf.
<i>Legor, legeris vel legere,</i>	<i>lectus sum vel fui, legi.</i>	
<i>Amor, amaris vel amare,</i>	<i>amatus sum vel fui, amari.</i>	
<i>Moneor, moneris vel monere,</i>	<i>monitus sum vel fui, moneri.</i>	
<i>Audior, audiris vel audire,</i>	<i>auditus sum vel fui, audiri.</i>	

The Moods and Tenses.

	Indicat.	Imperat.	Potent.	Infin.
Pref.	<i>Legor,</i>	<i>legere,</i>	<i>legar,</i>	<i>legi.</i>
	<i>Amor,</i>	<i>amare,</i>	<i>amer,</i>	<i>amari.</i>
	<i>Moneor,</i>	<i>monere,</i>	<i>monear,</i>	<i>moneri.</i>
	<i>Audior,</i>	<i>audire,</i>	<i>audiar,</i>	<i>audiri.</i>
Imp.	<i>Legebar,</i>		<i>legerer.</i>	
	<i>Amabar,</i>		<i>amarer.</i>	
	<i>Monebar,</i>		<i>monerer.</i>	
	<i>Audiebar,</i>		<i>audirer.</i>	
1 Fut.	<i>Legar.</i>			
	<i>Amabor.</i>			
	<i>Monebor.</i>			
	<i>Audiar.</i>			

Perf. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Lectus} \\ \text{Amatus} \\ \text{Monitus} \\ \text{Auditus} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{sum} \\ \text{vel} \\ \text{fui,} \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{sim} \\ \text{vel} \\ \text{fuerim,} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{esse} \\ \text{vel} \\ \text{fuisse.} \end{array} \right.$

Pl. pf. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Lectus} \\ \text{Amatus} \\ \text{Monitus} \\ \text{Auditus} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{eram} \\ \text{vel} \\ \text{fueram,} \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{essem} \\ \text{vel} \\ \text{fuissem.} \end{array} \right.$

2 Fut. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Lectus} \\ \text{Amatus} \\ \text{Monitus} \\ \text{Auditus} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{ero vel} \\ \text{fuero.} \end{array}$

The Numbers and Persons.

Pref. Indic.

Sing.

Legor, legeris vel legere, legitur.

Amor, amaris vel amare, amatur.

Moneor, moneris vel monere, monetur.

Audior, audiris vel audire, auditur.

Plur.

Legimur, legimini, leguntur.

Amamur, amamini, amantur.

Monemur, monemini, monentur.

Audimur, audimini, audiuntur.

Imperative.

Imperative.

Sing.

*Legere, legitor ; legitor.**Amare, amator ; amator.**Monere, monetor ; monetor.**Audire, auditor ; auditor.*

Plur.

*Legimini, legiminor ; leguntor.**Amamini, amaminor ; amantor.**Monemini, moneminor ; monentor.**Audimini, audiminor ; audiuntor.*

The other Tenses, that end in *-r*, or in *-or* ;
are declined thus :

S. *-r, -ris* or *-re, -tur.* Pl. *-mur, -mini, -ntur.*
-or, -eris or *-ere, -itur.* *-imur, -imini, -untur.*

A in the first Future is changed into *e* ; as before in the Active.

Perf. Indic. S. *Lectus sum* vel *fui, lectus es* vel *fuisti, lectus est* vel *fuit.* Pl. *lecti sumus* vel *fuimus, &c.*

PARTICIPLE.

A Participle is a Word that has Number, Case and Gender, like a Noun ; Tense, like a Verb.

There are four Participles, two Active and two Passive.

The Participle Present Active, and Future Passive, are made of the Present Tense of the Verb in *-o*, by turning

<i>-o, -is</i>	} into	<i>-ens, -endus</i> ; as <i>leg-o, -is, -ens, -endus</i> .
<i>-o, -as</i>		<i>-ans, -andus</i> ; as <i>am-o, -as, -ans, -andus</i> .
<i>-eo, -es</i>		<i>-ens, -endus</i> ; as <i>mon-eo, -es, -ens, -endus</i> .
<i>-io, -is</i>		<i>-iens, -iendus</i> ; as <i>aud-io, -is, -iens, -iendus</i> .

The Participle Perfect Passive and Future Active are made of the Perfect Tense of the Verb in *-o*, by turning *-i* into *-tus*, and casting away *v*; as, *amavi, amatus, amaturus*; *audivi, auditus, auditurus*.

G, qu, or x, before *-tus*, is made *c*; as, *legi, lectus, lecturus*.

-Ui is made *-itus*; as, *monui, monitus, moniturus*.

The Participle Present is declined like *felix*, the rest like *bonus*; as, *hic, hæc, hoc legens; lectus, lecta, lectum*.

The Participle in *-dus* makes three Gerunds in *-di, -do, -dum*; as, *legendi, legendo, legendum*.

The Participle Perfect makes two Supines in *-um*, and *-u*; as, *lectum, lectu*.

A D V E R B.

An Adverb is a Word joined to a Noun, or a Verb, to explain it's Signification.

There are two Sorts of Adverbs :

First,

First, an Adverb of Quality; as, well *benè*, ill *malè*.

Secondly, of Quantity; as, much *multum*, little *parum*.

These Adverbs have an Accusative after them; *Adversus, citra, circa, cis, circiter, erga, Extra, intra, juxta, supra, propter, secus, ultra, Clanculum, apud, penes, usque, infra, prope, pone, secundum, versus*.

These, *Procul, absque, palam, sine, coram*, have an Ablative: *Clam*, an Accusative or Ablative.

Tenus may have an Ablative in each Number, or a Genitive in the Plural.

Hei, vae, a Dative.

O, a Nominative, or Accusative; but most usually a Vocative.

P R E P O S I T I O N.

A Preposition is a Word, that helps to bring a Noun into a Sentence.

Ten Prepositions govern an Accusative Case; *Præter, trans, circum, contra, inter, ad, ante, per, ob, post*.

Nine will have an Ablative;

Abs, ab, a; ex, e, de; præ, pro, cum.

Four may have an Accusative or Ablative, but in a different Sense; *Sub, subter, super, in*; be-tokening *to* a Place, an Accusative; else, an Ablative.

CONJUNCTION.

A Conjunction is a Word, that joins two like Parts of Speech, or two Sentences together.

The *English* Conjunctions are these;

And, also, nor, neither,

For, because, or, either,

But, that, although, therefore,

If, yet, unless, wherefore.

A Conjunction, between two Nouns, couples like Cases; between two Verbs, like Moods and Tenses.

SENTENCES.

The right Way of putting Words together in a Sentence, is called Syntax.

There are two Parts of Syntax: Concord, the Agreement of Words together; and Government, the causing a Word following to be in some Case, or Mood.

There are three Concords.

The first Concord is; the Verb must be of the same Number and Person, as the Substantive afore it, which is the Nominative Case.

The second Concord is; the Adjective must be of the same Number, Case, and Gender, as the Substantive it belongs to.

The third Concord is; the Relative must be of the same Gender, Number and Person, as it's Antecedent, that is, the Substantive afore it.

The

The Relative, when *in English* next afore the Verb, must be the Nominative Case; otherwise, it is governed.

There are two Governments: First, of Case; Secondly, of Mood.

A Verb, that signifies *to be*, governs a Nominative.

A Verb, that signifies *to do*, governs an Accusative.

A Noun, with the Sign *of* after it, governs a Genitive.

A Noun or Verb, that has the Sign *to* after it, governs a Dative; *by* or *with*, an Ablative.

When two Verbs come together, the latter must be in the Infinitive Mood.

These Words *Ut, quòd, an, si, cùm, quin, postquam, utinam, licèt*, and the like, govern a Potential Mood; which is therefore called Subjunctive.

An *English* Infinitive,

In the beginning of a Clause, answering to the Question, *why?* is Latined by *ut*, and a Subjunctive Mood;

After the Verb *Sum*, by a future Participle;

After the Verbs *to go* or *come*, &c. by the Supine in *-um*, or the Participle in *-rus*;

After these Adjectives, *hard, easy, foul, &c.* by the Supine in *-u*.

A long Sentence, for the Ease of the Breath, is divided into several Parts, by these Stops;

A Comma, a Semicolon; a Colon: a full Point. an Interrogation? an Admiration! a Parenthesis () a Parathesis [].

MODUS

MODUS EXAMINANDI.

Quest. **W**HAT Part of Speech is it?

1 Answer. An Article Demonstrative.

Q. Of what Number, Case and Gender? with what doth it agree?

2 A. Article Relative.

Q. Of what Gender, Number and Person? with what doth it agree? Of what Case? why?

3 A. A Noun Substantive.

Q. Of what Declension, Gender, Number and Case? why?

4 A. A Noun Adjective.

Q. Of how many Terminations? of what Degree, Number, Case and Gender? with what doth it agree?

5 A. A Pronoun Substantive.

Q. Of what Person, Number, Case? why?

6 A. A Pronoun Adjective.

Q. Of what kind, Primitive or Derivative? Of what Number, Case and Gender? with what doth it agree?

7 A. A Verb.

Q. In -o or in -r? simple or compound? of what Voice, Tense, Mood, Number, and Person? with what doth it agree?

8 A. A Participle.

Q. Of

Q. Of *what Verb, Voice, Tense, Number, Case and Gender?* with *what* doth it agree?

9 A. An Adverb.

Q. Of *what Sort?* *what Case* doth it govern?

10 A. A Preposition.

Q. *What Case* doth it govern?

11 A. A Conjunction.

Q. *What* doth it couple?

A Rule to turn English into Latin, and Latin into English.

FIRST, find out the *Verb*; by the Sign *Am*, or *Do*. Secondly, The Nominative Case; by asking the Question *Who* or *What*, with the Verb. Thirdly, The Case following the Verb; by asking the Question *Whom* or *What*, with the Nominative Case and the Verb. Fourthly, The Noun agreeing with the Case afore or after the Verb. Fifthly, The Indeclinables. Sixthly, The Case following the Indeclinables. Seventhly and Lastly, The Substantive with it's Participle; which neither agree with the Verb, nor are governed of any Word in the Sentence, *that is*, the Ablative Absolute.

Short Rules of Syntax.

EGO and Nos, are of the first Person; *tu* and *vos*, of the second; and all other Nouns, of the third.

The first and second Person are often understood; and the third, if it has been mentioned before.

Every Sentence must have a Verb, and every personal Verb must have a Nominative Case.

For, in the beginning of a Sentence, is Latin'd by *nam*.

When the Word *Man* is understood, the Adjective must be put in the Masculine Gender: When the Word *Thing* is understood, the Adjective must be put in the Neuter Gender.

Ne is Latin for *not*, before an Imperative Mood.

That being left out, the Nominative is turned into the Accusative, and the Verb into the Infinitive Mood.

When two Substantives come together, belonging both to the same Thing, they should be put both in the same Case; but when they belong to different Things, the latter must be put in the Genitive Case.

The Word that asketh the Question, and the Word that answereth the Question, must be put both in the same Case.

Many Substantives Singular, with a Conjunction between them, may be joined to a Verb or an Adjective Plural.

A Neuter Adjective, or an Infinitive Mood, or the Clause of a Sentence, often stands for a Substantive.

These *English* Genitives, *of mine, of thine, of ours, of yours, of his own, of her own, of their own*, are Latin'd by *meus, tuus, noster, vester* and *suus*, and agree with the Substantive.

The Participle *having*, before a Verb, is Latin'd either by a Deponent Participle, or by *cum* with a Preter Tense.

The Participle in *-ing*, with the Sign *a* or *the* before it, or with an Adjective, is Latin'd by a Substantive.

The Participle in *-ing*, after the Sign *of*, is Latin'd by the Gerund in *-di*; after a Preposition, by the Gerund in *-dum*, for the Accusative; in *-do*, for the Ablative.

A Participle governs the same Case as the Verb does it comes from.

Government by Signs.

Of, after a Noun or Verb of *admonishing*, notes a Genitive; but after such Words as *born, bare, ease, free, spoil, rob, release*, an Ablative; and after such Words as *accuse, acquit, condemn*, a Genitive or Ablative.

To, after a Verb of Motion, is Latin'd by *ad*.

With,

With, when it signifies *together with*, is Latin'd by *cum*: after *to be angry*, *with* notes a Dative.

Cum is put after these Words, *me, te, se, quo, quâ, quî, quibus, nobis* and *vobis*.

These Signs, *at, to, in, from*, before the proper Name of a Town or City, note the Cases following: *At* or *in*, a Genitive; but if the Word be of the Plural Number or third Declension, a Dative or Ablative; *To*, an Accusative; *From*, an Ablative.

Government by Words.

AN ACCUSATIVE.

Verbs that signify *to ask, to teach, to put on, to put off*, govern two Accusative Cases.

Neuter Verbs may have an Accusative of the like Signification.

A DATIVE.

Words that have the Sign *to* or *for* after them, govern a Dative; tho' the Sign be not expressed.

Verbs signifying *Profit* or *Loss, Pleasure* or *Displeasure, Trust* or *Distrust; Help, Hurt; Command, Serve; Obey, Resist*; govern a Dative.

Verbs signifying *Giving*, or *Taking away*, will have a Dative of the Person, *to whom* you *give*, or *from whom* you *take away*.

The Verb *Have*, when it is Latin'd by *est*, turns the *English* Nominative into the Dative, and the Accusative into the Nominative.

The

The Verb *Am*, when it is joined to *Praise* or *Dispraise*, *Profit* or *Loss*, may have two Datives.

English Verbs having these Particles after them, *against*, *afore*, *before*, *after*, *at*, *in*, *on* or *upon*, *over*, when they are Latin'd by Words compounded of these Prepositions, *ad*, *præ*, *post*, *contra*, *super*, *ante*, *sub*, *inter*, *in*, *ob*, *con*, govern a Dative.

AN ABLATIVE.

These Verbs, to use, *utor* ; to perform, *fungor* ; to enjoy, *fruer* ; to want, *careo* ; govern an Ablative.

Than, after the Comparative Degree may be left out, and the Word following be put in the Ablative Case.

The Word *being* is usually the Sign of the Ablative Case Absolute; but is often rendered by *cum* with a Subjunctive Mood.

Various Cases after certain Words.

Verbs signifying to *remember* or *forget*, govern a Genitive or an Accusative.

Words signifying *like* or *unlike*, or *to pity*, will have a Genitive or Dative.

Words denoting *Plenty* or *Want*, will have a Genitive or Ablative.

Verbs of *Cost* govern a Genitive of the Adjective, or an Ablative of the Substantive.

A Noun of *Time*, answering to the Question [*when?*] is usually put in the Ablative Case; [*how long?*] in the Accusative.

A Noun

A Noun of *Measure* is used in the Accusative, Genitive or Ablative.

A Noun of *Part* is used in the Ablative; sometimes in the Genitive; but after Words signifying Passively, in the Accusative.

Impersonal Verbs govern a Dative; but these Impersonals; *pœnitēt*, *piget*, *pudet*, *tædet*, *miseret*, *misereſcit* will have an Accusative with a Genitive.

An *English* Neuter Verb, if there be no Neuter in *Latin* to answer it, must be rendered by a Passive, or an Active with a Reciprocal Pronoun.

Ullus, *nullus* and *omnis*, are not to be used alone without a Substantive.

The Verb *Esse* will have the same Case after it, as it has before it.

F I N I S.



Lately Publish'd,

Pub. Terentii Afri Comœdiæ ad Editionem Faernianam, & Harrii, & Bentleii castigationes emendatæ, & notulis illustratæ partim novis, partim ex Donato, Dacierâ, &c. excerptis per Thomam Fitzgerald, A. M.

Xenophontis de Cyri Institutione Libri octo, per Thomam Hutchinson, A. M.

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